Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission Report February 2015 GLOSSARY

Animal Health Management

means a system designed to optimise the physical and behavioural health and welfare of animals. It includes the prevention, treatment and control of diseases and conditions affecting the individual animal and herd, including the recording of illness, injuries, mortalities and medical treatments where appropriate.

BIOSECURITY

means the a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the *risk* of introduction, development establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population.

DISEASE

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection or infestation.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

means the process of identifying the pathogenic agents which could potentially be introduced in the commodity considered for importation.

LISTED DISEASE<mark>S</mark>

means the list of a transmissible disease, infection or infestation listed in Article 1.2.3. after adoption by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates and set out in Chapter 1.2.

MODIFIED STAMPING-OUT POLICY

see stamping-out policy.

RISK ANALYSIS

means the process composed of hazard identification identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

RISK ASSESSMENT

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a *hazard* within the territory of an *importing* country.

SAFE COMMODITY

means a commodity which can be in the form normally traded is considered safe for trade with respect to a listed disease, infection or infestation, without the need for specific risk mitigation measures specifically directed against a particular the listed disease, infection or infestation and regardless of the status of the country or zone of origin for that disease, infection or infestation.

STAMPING-OUT POLICY

means <u>a policy designed to eliminate an *outbreak* by carrying out, in whole or in part, under the authority of the *Veterinary Authority*, in whole or in part, the following on confirmation of a disease,:</u>

- the killing: in accordance with Chapter 7.6., of the animals which are affected and those suspected of being affected in the herd and, where appropriate, those in other herds which have been exposed to infection by direct animal to animal contact, or by indirect contact with the causal pathogen: this includes Aall susceptible animals, vaccinated or unvaccinated, on infected establishments: animals should be killed in accordance with Chapter 7.6.; should be killed and
- <u>the destruction of</u> their carcasses <u>destroyed</u> by <u>rendering</u>, burning or burial, or by any other method <u>described in Chapter 4.12</u>, <u>which will eliminate the spread of *infection* through the carcasses or products of the *animals* killed:</u>
- This policy should be accompanied by the cleansing and disinfection of establishments through procedures defined in the Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.13.

The terms *modified stamping-out policy* should be used in communications to the OIE whenever the above animal health measures are not implemented in full and details of the modifications should be given.

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